

## INDIANA LEGISLATURE

[Continued from page 1. The report of the committee on the bill for the amendment of the constitution will appear in an appendix to Volume XXIII of the Review Legislative Reports.]

## IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1885.  
FEMALE CRIMINALS.

Mr. Foulke's bill (S. 274) was read the third time. He said: In the places where there is a Home for Friendless Women this bill provides that the judge may send female convicts to such homes instead of county jails.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: It seems to me there can come no harm from the passage of this bill.

Mr. BROWN: I am heartily in favor of the provisions of this bill, and think it ought to pass.

The bill passed by yeas 39, nays 0.

Mr. Winter's bill (S. 269) was read the third time. He explained it to be to reimburse the city of Indianapolis for \$3,184.60 expended for the construction of a sewer from the State Women's Reformatory.

The bill passed by yeas 34, nays 2.

CLAIM OF T. AND C. BACHTEL.  
Mr. Drake's bill (S. 305) to pay \$1,000 to Teresa and Charles Bachtel, damages for the death of their father at the Insane Hospital in 1882, was read the third time.

Mr. DRAKE read nothing of this claim except its legislative history.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, understood this night employe lost his life by falling to the basement of the building through an opening left uncovered.

The bill passed—yeas 37, nays 0.

CLERK'S BILL.  
Mr. Overstreet's bill (S. 318) to amend Section 3,857 of the code—to cut out the Clerk's \$2 per diem in the Superior and Criminal Courts, was read the third time and passed—yeas 36, nays 11—Messrs Fowler and Brown speaking in its favor.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.  
Mr. WEIR: I have examined the files and find there are thirteen House bills on the third reading and nine on the second reading and twelve on the first reading, while on the Senate bills there are forty-three. While there has been much said about one house considering the bills passed by the other, I think we should transact as much business as possible, and I move to take up House bills on the third reading.

The motion was agreed to. The Senate will satisfy the House that the Senate is ready to do its part to the utmost.

Mr. YOCHE: The regular order calls for House bills on the first reading. We have been following the regular order and have been making excellent progress, and I am in favor of proceeding with the regular order of business.

Mr. WILLARD: We have reached the order of business which enables every measure from the House to be considered in regular order. What is the use of commencing at the bottom instead of the top? The only true method we can pursue is to follow the order which is proven by past experience to be the best.

Mr. HILLGASS: I favor the motion.

Mr. SMITH, of Jay: I hope this motion will prevail. Under the regular order all bills from the House will have a fair show. The best way for deliberative bodies to pursue is to follow the order of business as it is laid down in the rules.

Mr. MCINTOSH demanded the previous question.

The Senate seconded the demand, and under its operations the motion to change the regular order was rejected by yeas 8, nays 29.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of House bills on the second reading—in pursuing the regular order.

PHYSIOLOGY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.  
Mr. FOLKE moved to amend the bill (H. R. 16) to require the study of physiology and hygiene to be taught in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

Section 1. The proper local school authorities shall, on and after September 1, 1885, require all pupils in the public schools, by striking out from the enacting clause and inserting in lieu the following:

tion, and that it will not meet the expectation of its friends.

Mr. THOMPSON: I desire to see the bill amended as I proposed.

Mr. WILLARD: This bill proposes that all pupils, even the A, B, C classes, shall pursue these studies—there is no discretion given. I vote "no."

BALLOTS IN ENVELOPES.  
Mr. MARSHALL called up his bill (S. 173) which was read the third time. He said: I have introduced this bill for the purpose of having two ballots on purpose, and there is a way of so folding two ballots that they will fall apart after being deposited in the ballot-box. The object of the bill is to secure a proper count of the God-given right to cast a ballot. In this State there were 2,000 more votes put in the ballot-box than there were men voting.

Mr. WILLARD: Instead of having more machinery, we ought to have less attending our elections. A corrupt man can take money from a candidate and place sealed ballots in the hands of voters without giving them or anyone else an opportunity of knowing what ticket they vote.

Mr. MAGEE: I am opposed to this bill because the method of machinery there is about the casting of the ballot the more objectionable it is. This bill would be surrounding the ballot box with that sort of formality that may be the means of securing a contrary expression of opinion which an honest count would show. It might produce new rules in the way of a fair count and an honest ballot.

Mr. THOMPSON: This bill is surely in the right direction to purify the ballot-box. The bill failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority—yeas 21, nays 17.

DRAINAGE LAWS.  
Mr. YOCHE, from the special committee to amend the Circuit Court Drainage Bill (H. R. 123) with sundry amendments. The report was concurred in.

Mr. YOCHE moved that the amendments be ordered engrossed and printed, and made the special order for 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. TELLER resisted the motion to print for fear of a delay.

Mr. MACY and Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks, desired to know what they are voting for, otherwise they vote against a measure. They favored the printing.

The motion (Mr. Yocche's) was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1885—9 A. M.

TO PAY THE INDIANA LEGION.  
On motion by Mr. COPELAND the bill (S. 325) to pay \$7,000 to members of the Indiana Legion was read the second time.

Mr. CORY: Why list that these regiments of the Indiana Legion have not been paid before this? Why does this come up after fifteen or twenty years? It looks like a money-making scheme. It looks like something is rotten in Denmark.

Mr. MOODY: This money for the Legion was appropriated in 1862 and most of it was paid. The remainder has since been in the State Treasury and this bill is to pay it to those men who have just proved that they are entitled to it.

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: The bill mentions four regiments. I move to amend by including any other regiment which did State service.

Mr. PATTEN: Further legislation on this subject is unnecessary. The law of 1863 says this money shall be paid to men who were enrolled. If men have not been enrolled, it is their duty to go to the Adjutant General and have their names enrolled.

Mr. CORY: After twenty years it has been discovered that some men did service for the country and their names have never been enrolled. Men who were "home soldiers" who never dreamed of pay under this amendment, which proposes to make it general, can draw pay for that service. Many years ago a commission was appointed to consider all this class of claims, and under its action Congress allowed several hundred thousand dollars, which was distributed to the claimants according to the allowance of this commission, as payment in full for such services.

Mr. MOODY: Any amount of men who did service for the country have not had their names enrolled on this muster roll by the commission appointed for that. Men were out of the State at that time and were overlooked.

Mr. PENDLETON: This money was earned by members of the Indiana Legion, and should be paid before next January if at all.

Mr. GORDON: I move that the bill with amendments be recommended to a special committee of five.

Mr. COPELAND: I hope the gentleman will not insist on that motion. The money must be paid before next January if at all. The motion was agreed to.

THE SPEAKER: I appoint as such special committee Messrs. Gordon, Copeland, Smith of Tippecanoe, Moody and Wilson.

INCORPORATION—SUMMER RESORTS.  
Mr. MCBROOM called up the bill (S. 368) to incorporate a company, formed to build hotels, bath houses, etc., in Warren County. Mr. MCBROOM: This is a bill for a local measure. Mineral springs in Warren County were recently discovered and some enterprising individuals organized there to build hotels, bath houses and so on.

In his further motion the constitutional rule was suspended—yeas 77, nays 8—and the bill passed by yeas 75, nays 5.

LAWS OF INCORPORATED TOWNS.  
On motion by Mr. TOWNSEND the bill (S. 102) was read the third time.

Mr. TOWNSEND: We have in Wayne County several little incorporated towns. They ask that they may guard their ordinances by the Justice's Court.

Mr. ENGLE: The only change made to the present law is that if there is no Justice of the Peace in the town the Justice nearest the town shall have jurisdiction.

Mr. GORDON: This bill amounts to practically nothing. Under our criminal code there is no ordinance of any value under which a man may be arrested which the State laws do not embrace.

Mr. DEEM: As every town has already by law a right to a Justice of the Peace, I think the bill is unnecessary.

Under the operations of the previous question, the bill was defeated by yeas 25, nays 59.

Mr. ENGLE: For the reason that there are many town ordinances which the criminal code do not embrace, I vote "aye."

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: Because I favor permitting the towns to work troops who tramp rather than work, I vote "aye."

Mr. WILLIAMS: I think this bill has been misrepresented. It provides that violators of town ordinances shall either pay or stay fines or labor. I vote "aye."

GRAVEL ROAD CHARTERS.  
Mr. FRAZEE's bill (H. R. 75) to allow Turnpike Companies to extend charters was read the third time.

Mr. FRAZEE: The objectionable figures to this bill having been removed, I hope the House will pass it.

Mr. ENGLE: May gravel road charters will soon expire. Then the roads become free and there is no provision to keep them in repair. This law provides a means to keep them in repair.

The bill passed by yeas 67, nays 6.

Mr. CORY, explaining: There is still one feature in this bill which I object. The charters of some gravel roads are perpetual. Men who live along them pay toll to keep them up. Now under this bill peo-

ple living in the poorer localities will not only have to pay for their own roads, but must also pay tax for keeping up the roads in the more wealthy part of the county. I would gladly vote for some measure to correct the evil. I vote "no."

FORCED CONTRIBUTIONS.  
Mr. SAYRE'S bill (H. R. 518) to prohibit corporations from forcing contributions from their employes for hospitals, reading-rooms and the like, was read the third time.

Mr. SAYRE: I do not know what other railways do, but the Wabash Railway retains from the wages of employes 50 cents per month when they receive \$50 or more per month, and 25 cents when they receive less than \$50 per month. The pretext is that the money is taken to build a hospital for the injured or sick employes. The total sum thus retained amounts to \$800 per month. It so happens that the employes are always able to care for themselves when sick or hurt. The railway company has no contract with the employes, but merely keeps back this money.

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: This same corporation is a grasping monopoly, pulling down workingmen, and I favor the bill. We passed a bill the other day to protect employes against just such corporations, and I see that the Wabash has entered suit in the United States Court against the State of Kansas for enforcing the law we passed the other day, that of liability to employes who are injured.

The bill passed by yeas 72, nays 3.

EXEMPTING HIGHWAYS FROM TAXATION.  
Mr. GARRISON'S bill (H. R. 200) was read the third time. He said: This bill provides that a man shall not be taxed for portion of his land used by public roads.

Mr. TAYLOR: It is no more equitable to make this deduction. If a man owns 1,000 acres of land much of it is taken up by roads, which he should be relieved from paying taxes on, because the public have the benefit of the land.

Mr. WILSON: See no use of this. It will only burden the statute books. On investigation we find that one two-hundredth part of the land of the State are highways, and that two-thirds of taxation comes from real estate. If you deduct roads from taxation it will only increase the rate of taxation.

Mr. ROBINSON: As a man has no returns from lands used as highways I think he should not be taxed for such.

AFTERNOON SESSION.  
Mr. HOBAN: I believe that it would equalize taxes. One man might own a large estate on one side of the road and his neighbor on the other side a small estate. Still, the man with the small estate might have land in a narrow strip lying along the road. He would then be taxed as heavy for the road land as his wealthy neighbor. So I think that it will equalize taxes to exempt the roads.

The bill failed to pass by yeas 47, nays 31.

Mr. BARNES, explaining his vote, said: Now that Assessors never fail to deduct the roads, creeks and churches from the tax, the county is a very interesting sight. There is nothing like Brown's Iron Bitters to keep the stomach healthy or to restore it when demoralized by the effects of indigestion. Miss Ida Shivers, Elk City, Ind., writes: "I suffered from dyspepsia and general prostration. Brown's Iron Bitters improved me from the start."

Stereopticon Exhibition.  
An illuminated view of a dyspeptic's stomach would be a frightful sight and a dreadful warning. A view of the interior of a healthy stomach is not unpleasant, but, on the contrary, is a very interesting sight. There is nothing like Brown's Iron Bitters to keep the stomach healthy or to restore it when demoralized by the effects of indigestion. Miss Ida Shivers, Elk City, Ind., writes: "I suffered from dyspepsia and general prostration. Brown's Iron Bitters improved me from the start."

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY IF DR. PRICE'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor cakes, cream, puddings, etc., as delicately and naturally as the best of which the world is made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill. MAKERS OF St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

AND Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gums, Real Drop Yeast.

FOR BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY, ETC. WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

THIS IS THE GENUINE! SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES WITH BUFF WRAPPERS. SEE THAT STRIP OVER COKE IS UNBROKEN.

Our trade-mark around every bottle. In sickness Every Drop is Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Price 50 Cents.

POWELL'S EXTRACT

PREPARED BY THE POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

to part of lots 10 and 11 in block 2 in Bruce Baker addition to the city of Indianapolis.

Henry Maule and wife to Amanda Fitzgerald, warranty deed to part of east half of southwest fourth of section 25, township 13, north of range 2, east—

Herman Lieber and wife to Allison C. Remy, warranty deed to lot 9 and part of lot 10 in Benford & Knox's subdivision of part of section 173 in the city of Indianapolis.

Ellen S. Burgess and wife to Paulina T. Merritt, warranty deed to a lot of ground on Meridian street in the city of Indianapolis.

Charles W. Brouse and wife to Rebecca C. Schofield, warranty deed to lots 22, 23 and 24 in block 12 in Benford & Knox's subdivision of part of section 173 in the city of Indianapolis.

Benton T. Tolin to Sarah A. Tolin, warranty deed to part of east half of southeast fourth of section 20, township 17, range 2, east, containing 34 acres, also part of east half of northeast fourth of section 29, township 17, range 2, east, containing 40.10 acres.

John C. New, executor, to Jesse B. Barr, executor's deed to lots 10 and 17 in square 24 in Benford's addition to the city of Indianapolis.

Hyam Cohen and wife to Henry Taylor, quitclaim deed to part of lots 7 and 8 in square 28 in Benford's addition to the city of Indianapolis.

Seth L. Butler and wife to Ferrell Patterson and wife, warranty deed to lot 10 in Eliza Jane and Nelson Hosi sub-division of part of block 21 in Johnson's addition to the city of Indianapolis.

Henry J. Mauer and wife to Frank H. T. Miller and wife, warranty deed to lot 10 in Hall's subdivision of the west half of south half of block 7 in Isaac Harris' subdivision of section 157 in the city of Indianapolis.

Bella Kahn and husband to Lucinda Wilkinson, warranty deed to lot 15 in block 2 in Wiley & Martin's north-west addition to the city of Indianapolis.

Conveyances, 12; consideration, \$12,955.50.

Flax is receiving much attention in the West. As inventors are rendering it possible to utilize the entire product of flax, it is predicted that in a few years it will be one of the staple crops of the United States.

NO POISON IN THE PASTRY IF DR. PRICE'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor cakes, cream, puddings, etc., as delicately and naturally as the best of which the world is made. FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill. MAKERS OF St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

AND Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gums, Real Drop Yeast.

FOR BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY, ETC. WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

THIS IS THE GENUINE! SOLD ONLY IN BOTTLES WITH BUFF WRAPPERS. SEE THAT STRIP OVER COKE IS UNBROKEN.

Our trade-mark around every bottle. In sickness Every Drop is Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Price 50 Cents.

POWELL'S EXTRACT

PREPARED BY THE POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

POWELL EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

**DUFFY'S**  
PURE  
Malt Whiskey.

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated. Entirely Free from FUSIL OIL.